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FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The following, which we find in the Baltimore Argus of Saturday, discloses (so far as it may be relied upon) a state of things so very different from any thing that we have official authority for, that we certainly should not transfer it to our columns were it not endorsed by an officer of the army, by whom it seems to have been communicated to the Argus:

"LATEST FROM THE ARMY.—A gallant officer of the United States Army has favored us with a letter, from which we make the following extract. It is dated

"CAMARGO, (MEXICO), JULY 31, 1846.
"Information that I rely upon is, that General Mejia, with the remainder of Arista's army, 4,000 strong, is at Cadereita, a town thirty miles east of Monterey. This town has a garrison of near 1,000 men, (regulars;) a population of 15,000. Gen. PAREDES was at San Luis de Potosi on the 15th instant, on his way to Monterey, with 8,000 regular troops; he has also called on Nuevo Leon for 8,000 active militia; from this department of Tamalulpa he expects 3,000 more; making his entire force, when he reaches Monterey on the 15th or 20th proximo, near 25,000. General Taylor is straining every nerve to get there before him, but cannot now possibly do so until the 5th or 10th September; so Paredes has the advantage of numbers, and of naturally a strong rocky position. Paredes will have forty pieces of cannon—we will have about twenty-four; and you may expect (as our army will not be over 10,000) to hear of the most obstinate fight and bloodiest doings ever done up in America or in the world about the 15th of September. With us it will be neck or nothing—the former, something to eat and houses to live in, perhaps peace; the latter, death and a continuation of the war. Such is our prospect."

KENTUCKY ELECTION.—Full returns of the members elect to the General Assembly of Kentucky show the following result: In the Senate, 26 Whigs and 12 Democrats; in the House of Representatives 63 Whigs and 37 Democrats; being an increase over the Whig majority of last year of eight—a result very creditable to old Kentucky.

The vote taken at the recent election in INDIANA on the question of constitutional "reform," indicates, so far as received, that a majority of the people who have voted on the question have given their suffrages in favor of holding a Convention to revise the Constitution of the State.

We are indebted to the Editor of the "Union," or more probably some subaltern agent of the Administration, for eliciting from the Alexandria Gazette a friendly paragraph, itself a very sufficient reply to the baldness of the article alluded to; to which we will only add, that, having cast our eye over the article, we find it to be wholly unworthy of reply, unless to say that whatever is true in it concerning the course of this paper comprehends those incidents of its life of which we have most reason to be proud, and that its falsehoods on the same subject are too notoriously such to deserve contradiction. Those who are ignorant or prejudiced enough to yield any faith to the absurd misrepresentations in which the article abounds would only believe them the more firmly from their being disproved. The paragraph from the Alexandria Gazette is as follows:

"THE UNION AND THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.—The Union is quite furious upon the National Intelligencer, and charges that sterling journal, as usual, with being anti-American in its feelings and principles. Now, justice is justice. The National Intelligencer and ourselves have differed, and probably will differ again, in our views, both as to the foreign and domestic relations of the country. But, so far from seeing in its course any thing anti-American, we have always found it imbued with true American and Republican sentiments. Not the least of its recommendations is its refusal to acknowledge the dictum that would prostrate in the dust the independence of every American citizen; and that is, that the Administration is the Country, and that whatever it does in relation to our foreign affairs must be acquiesced in without a murmur of dissent! No such political doctrine should be countenanced. All the acts of the Administration are open to approval or condemnation; and if it errs in its course, nothing should restrain a public journal from freely objecting to its measures. To do so is not to support 'Mexico' or 'Great Britain,' but it is to support the rights and liberties of our country."

Col. A. C. W. FANNING, of the U. S. Army, died suddenly in Cincinnati on Tuesday last, of apoplexy, in the 59th year of his age. He entered the army in 1812; served through the war with England; and was Gen. JACKSON through the Seminole war; and was in service in Florida, where he participated in two of the most sanguinary battles. He was Lieut. Colonel of the 2d regiment of artillery, and Colonel by Brevet of 2d December 31, 1835.

The Boston papers are filled with accounts of the breaking ground on the Long Pond Aqueduct, by which that city is to be furnished with water. The affair took place on Thursday. The Mayor, City Council, and some hundreds of others were present, and the ceremony is said to have been very imposing. Any number of fine speeches and sentiments were given. Among the invited guests was Ex-President ADAMS.

In accordance with their usual custom in extending such courteous invitations to our Presidents on their first visit to Old Point Comfort, the City Councils of the borough of Norfolk on Thursday last appointed a joint committee to wait on President POLK and tender to him the hospitalities of hat city.

The New York Morning News states that the sewing girls of that city are about to hold a mass meeting for the purpose of devising some means of occupying the oppressors and impostors to which they are subject from their employers.

The Raleigh Register mentions, as a circumstance worthy of note, that Gen. WELBORN, who has been elected to the House of Commons from Wilkes county, was a member of the first Legislature that sat in Raleigh in 1795.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

The subjoined memoranda have been placed in our hands by a citizen of the United States very recently from Mexico, and who has spent much time in different parts of that country; the publication of which may not be without use in correcting some errors in the public mind in the United States, if it do not furnish some useful information to those high Civil Officials who are more responsible than the Military for the conduct of the war. The ideas of the writer are of course entirely his own, our connection with them being confined to the publication of them upon his authority.

"It is the opinion of our countrymen that Mexico has no means to carry on a war with the United States. I am sorry to see that they labor under such a great mistake; for it is my opinion that she possesses every necessary to carry on a long and troublesome war with us, under the system upon which it is now going on. It is something like playing a game of poker; you ante a little to 'go in,' but it takes a great deal to get out. We have aided a few troops in Mexico; now, how many will it take to get them out of it? Mexico will 'go better.' We shall have to lose them or 'go better,' or bluff them off with a good round sum."

"I have been examining the statistical tables published by Mr. Tanner, and find many errors in them. I have resided a number of years in different sections of the country. In the State of Tabasco, for instance, I do not think they raise five hundred bushels of wheat. Its produce is corn, cotton, tobacco, logwood, sugar, rum, and cattle—the latter sufficient for the whole Mexican army for twenty years. And so I might say of almost every State of Mexico. Our officers of the Army, if not of their guard, will be led into some great error by the Travelling Map, copies of which have been supplied to the army, for it contains a great many errors in essential points. Mexico has at all times men and money to meet us, and, moreover, arms and ammunition supplied her by way of Honduras. Her mines give her more copper to make balls of than can be fired from all the guns in the world. Her magazines contain over two thousand tons of powder; the city of Mexico over fifty millions of dollars in money or bullion; and the worst enemy of all to strangers is the sickness, while the Mexican soldiers can live on little more than corn and salt."

"To conquer Mexico the United States should take a different plan from the present—one less expensive and sooner concluded—otherwise it will not be finished for five years to come. It can be done only as follows: During the time that Gen. Taylor is marching his army to the westward, send another army of ten thousand men, under a good general, and take possession of the city of Tabasco, cut off their resources from Yucatan and Chiapas, and march on to the city of Mexico, passing through the States of Vera Cruz, Oajaca, Puebla, and thence into Mexico, a distance of about six hundred miles, and through the most valuable departments of Mexico. In taking possession of that valuable State of Puebla, Mexico is cut off from all communication with Vera Cruz and her southern States. Gen. Taylor should take possession of Toluca, San Leon, Zacatecas, Jalisco, San Luis Potosi, Guanajuato, Queretaro, and both armies fall on to the city at one appointed time. If not, when Gen. Taylor gets to Monterey, he will be at the city of Mexico as ever he will get. The next question, how this is to be accomplished, and the winter season coming on in our Gulf, is simply answered thus: Let the Heads of Departments employ experienced Americans, who know the dangers of the Gulf of Mexico, its bars, rivers and ports, and its language, and fit out proper transports to conduct our brave heroes to fight their country's cause, which will land them in safety—instead of employing a parcel of flatboats and drag-outs such as our officers have been chartering, and thus risking their own valuable lives and destroying the Government property. The money that has already been expended in this war was sufficient to have whipped Mexico a half dozen times."

"The war with Mexico is not yet begun. It will cost our Government a great deal of trouble and money, and, after all, what do we gain? A bankrupt country, with three millions of whites and five millions of stark-naked Indians to support, as we are now doing for Texas, that owes all the world and has not one cent to pay her creditors—not ever will have. Yes, there is another way to conquer Mexico. Let our Government give our Generals a carte blanche to draw on the Union. I will guarantee that in that case every Mexican officer will surrender, as Gen. VERA did, and take passage for the United States, and there remain as long as he has a banker to supply him with money and a passport to rove over the country."

"THE BALL IS ROLLING ON.—The following is copied from the Kennebec Journal:

"INVITATION TO MR. HALE.—We learn that fifteen Democrats of this town have expressed their desire to the Hon. JONAS P. HALE, of New Hampshire, by letter, that he would address the citizens of Augusta. If he accepts the invitation, he will probably stop here next week, on his way to Bangor. An invitation has also been extended to him from a number of gentlemen, of the same party, at Bath."

"MR. HALE is to address the people at Bangor on the 19th instant, at Exeter (Penobscot county) on the 20th, and at Dover (Piscataquis) on the 21st."

CITY OF MANCHESTER, (N. H.).—The first election under the city charter took place at Manchester, New Hampshire, on Wednesday last. The Whig candidates for Aldermen were chosen by a majority of over two hundred, and the Whig candidates for the Council were elected in every Ward but Nos. 1 and 7. There was no choice of Mayor. The Whig candidate, received 569 votes, but lacked 15 of a majority. The Democratic candidate received 442 votes."

A SAD DECADE.—A correspondent of the Western Christian Advocate, a Methodist clergyman, complains of the prevalence, in his neighborhood, of a disease which he calls the "Sunday sickness." It is neither fever, ague, nor smallpox, but is sympathetic with the moral condition of the patient. The disease is periodical; the patient is indisposed about church time on Sunday morning, but is usually quite able to attend to his ordinary business on Monday, however early in the morning it may commence. The correspondent adds, in a postscript, that when a strange preacher "comes along his way the disease is not near so general."

AN INDIANITY PITY.—A story is told of Signor BIZZI, which took place in Hartford. It runs thus: "A clergyman came into a public house where he was stopping, and, without knowing the Signor was present, commenced talking pretty severely against the trickery. The Signor bore it very good-naturedly, and, stepping up to the clergyman, expressed his opinion that such language came with an ill-grace from one who had a pack of cards in his pocket, and who had probably come here for the purpose of gambling. This charge was received with great surprise by the gentlemen present; and the person was in a towering passion at the insinuation. The Signor reiterated his charge, and agreed to prove it. The clergyman defied his examination; but, lo! and behold! he pretended to take from the parson's bosom a pack of cards; another pack was found in his hat, and a box of dice in his coat-pocket. If he had been caught with a sheep in his pocket he could not have been more surprised; and, joining in the general laugh, he evinced a determination to be out of the Signor's company as soon as possible."

A duel was lately fought at Fort Leavenworth, between two private soldiers, one of whom was mortally wounded. The other has been arrested, will be tried for the offence, and probably punished as he deserves."

A CONSCIENTIOUS CANARY.—There is a canary in the possession of an old woman at Goodwood which will not touch a bit of sugar that is not grown in the British Colonies. Nothing will induce it to taste the most refined Meccano bird that is the produce of slave-labor. This wonderful little canary is to be exhibited shortly at Exeter Hall.—*Lon. Punch.*

The Hon. E. H. FOSTER, of Tennessee, in a letter addressed to the People of that State, peremptorily declines being the Whig candidate for Governor at the next election, for reasons which ought to be satisfactory to his political friends. He made great sacrifices in consenting to be the Whig candidate for the same office at the last election; and he did not then receive, as it appeared to us at this distance, that cordiality of support and co-operation which was due to him. It is certain at least that he was defeated, and that his defeat was as unexpected as it was undeserved."

The new sloop-of-war *Germantown* was launched at Philadelphia on Saturday, being the last of the six sloops ordered to be built at the different stations by the late Secretary URSUM. Of the four of them whose sailing qualities have been tested, the *St. Mary's*, built at our own Navy Yard, is the favorite."

THE CONNECTING LINK.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Wilmington (North Carolina) was held on Wednesday evening, to take into consideration the subject of the connecting link of railroads. A vote was taken whether the citizens of Wilmington were willing to submit to a direct tax, to empower the Wilmington Commissioners to subscribe for a sufficient amount of stock to construct the North Carolina portion of the road, should the stock not be taken by individuals, and it was carried by two to one. The mode of taxation was referred to a committee of five, to report at an adjourned meeting on the third Monday in October."

Judge HOWELL HEPBURN has been appointed, by the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, to be President Judge of the District of Alleghany, vice R. C. GRIER, appointed Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States."

The population of ILLINOIS has increased sixty per cent. in six years past. The Rock Island Whig estimates that by the year 1850 Illinois will contain one million inhabitants, and that in twenty years it will contain three millions of people."

BRITISH EXULTATION OVER THE AMERICAN TARIFF.—Nothing (says the New York Express) can exceed the joy with which the real, true-blue, out-and-out John Bull organs, over the water, received the announcement of the passage of the Tariff Bill of Mr. McKay by the House of Representatives. It has ever been a favorite gut-trip of the Locofoco leaders and editors (and one which they have set to some purpose, too, more than once) to hold the Whig party up to the country as the "British Party," but when did measure of their ever receive such warmth of commendation, such ecstasy of welcome in England, as that which has greeted the crowning act of the Polk Administration: the repeal of the Tariff of 1842? "Progress of Free Trade!" "Response from the United States!" "The monopolists floored!" "Lasting friendship between England and the United States secure!" are headings which gleam in all the gloss of full-faced type from the top of many a leading column; and never were such demonstrations of sympathy and gratitude towards "the model republic" shown before. Says one:

"The Independence packet-sheet, Capt. Allen, which has so often brought important intelligence from the United States, arrived in this port from New York on Sunday last, bringing the best piece of news which she has ever conveyed to this country, namely, that of the passing of the new and liberal Tariff of Duties on Imports, founded on Mr. Walker's report, through the American House of Representatives, by a majority of 114 to 95 votes."

And the same editor goes on to say: "We conclude, from the confident assertions of the Free Trade papers, as well as from the horror and agony of the *New York Express*, and other organs of the Monopolist party, that this vote is decisive as to the fate of the bill, and that a new era is about to dawn, in which all which has been collected to meet the liberal commercial policy of the British Government in the spirit in which it deserves to be met."

ROMANCE OF FIGURES.—The Treasury tables published in the Union, and copied into the Locofoco papers generally, to exhibit the comparison between the Tariffs of 1842 and 1846, are just about as fanciful as its arguments. They are not to be relied upon at all. The specific duties on the tariff of 1842 are by it converted into ad valorem of almost any rate that will suit its purpose. For instance, in one table published in the Union, intended to show that the duties on *hazurles* have been increased, it puts down Madeira wine under the tariff of 1842 at five per cent., and under the tariff of 1846 at forty per cent. Now, the real duty under the tariff of 1842 is sixty cents per gallon. What must be the foreign cost of the wine which makes sixty cents a gallon only five per cent? It must be twelve dollars a gallon. Now, the Secretary's own report shows that the average foreign cost is only \$1.20 per gallon. Sixty cents, therefore, is just fifty per cent., or ten per cent. more than the new duty, instead of being thirty-five per cent. less.—*Kennebec Journal.*

FROM THE PACIFIC.—Advices have been received at Baltimore from Valparaiso to the 28th of June and from Lima to the 11th July.

Gen. CASTILLO's administration was progressing quietly, and there was every prospect of order and tranquillity being preserved. The Republic of Bolivia was also doing well."

News of the war with Mexico had reached both Valparaiso and Lima by the steamer Ecuador, from Panama, which now runs monthly between that port and Callao, leaving the former on the 23d or 24th, and reaching the latter on the 6th of the following month. The U. S. frigate Constitution arrived at Valparaiso from Mazatlan on the 11th June, and sailed again on the 19th for the United States."

Gen. BULKE has been re-elected President of CHILI for five years without opposition."

STAGE ROBBERIES IN MEXICO.—A Mexican paper of July 25th gives the following list of stage robberies committed in that country within one month:

On the 26th of June the stage was attacked by ten robbers in the pine woods near the barranca of Acacote. On the 30th of the same month, on leaving Perote, and at a distance of a quarter of a league from that town, the passengers were maltreated. Four of the robbers have been apprehended."

On the 4th of July the stage was robbed by seven ruffians between Tepeyahualco and Yucilla."

Within the last five days the stage, which runs between the capital and Cuautla, or Morelos, has been robbed several times."

Within the same period the stage from Toluca has been robbed on two occasions."

It is truly scandalous (says the Mexican Monitor) that in a country which has a Government, whatever that Government may be, such outrages should be committed; and still more scandalous that the persons charged with the prevention of such evils should not perform their duty, especially on a road so much frequented as that between Mexico and Vera Cruz."

LATER FROM MEXICO.

The New York papers of Friday contain later advices from Mexico, received by way of Havana, from which we learn that almost the entire Republic is again in a complete state of revolution."

We also learn that Ex-President SANTA ANNA, with Generals ALMONTE and REJON, sailed from Havana on the evening of the 8th for Vera Cruz, in a British steamer."

The dates from Vera Cruz are to the 31st of July. The intelligence of most interest is thus summed up in the Courier and Enquirer:

The news generally is considered very unsatisfactory, the country being threatened with the horrors of civil war. *El Indicador*, of the 31st, says that a large number of the people had given in their adherence to the plan of Guadalajara, with some additions. Generals LERDO and PAREDES were at the head of the pronunciamento. The portrait of General SANTA ANNA was carried through the principal streets with the greatest enthusiasm, and the garb of St. Juan d'Ulos had given in their adherence to the pronunciamento."

El Diario, the official paper of the Government, speaks in grandiloquent terms of the abundant resources of Mexico—the patriotism of her citizens—of her ability by recourse alone to her internal resources to maintain the war, even though it should continue for five years—and adds, that the military chest has received large additions by subscription and other wise; that provision had been made for the subsistence of the men; and it was calculated that a force of ten thousand men would soon be assembled at San Luis Potosi."

It is reported that the United States frigate *Cumberland* had got aground near Alvarado, and had been obliged to lighten up by throwing the guns over in order to float her, and that she was very much injured."

On the 16th a brigade of troops under the command of Gen. CORREA left for Matamoros. On the 22d, two brigades, consisting of 1,200 men, with seven pieces of artillery, 500 horses and 400 mules, left Mexico for San Luis Potosi, (Camargo.)"

The insurgents of Guadalajara had surprised and cut to pieces the troops of General ALVARADO, who was among the killed."

Gen. BLAVO was to take formal possession of the Presidency on the 28th, and on Sunday, the 30th, Gen. PAREDES was to leave for the seat of war. On the 20th a pronunciamento was issued in the city of Coatepec, (in Jalapa,) but the *Republicano* declares its inability to state its objects or its pretensions. Several of the mercantile houses had protested before the Supreme Court of Justice against the act of ST. FRANCISCO with respect to the national debt; alluding, we presume, to his disposition of the custom duties."

Col. ANTONIO MARTINEZ had got up a counter revolution in Tepic, in favor of restoring affairs to their former state and recognizing the Supreme Government. On the 10th of July an action took place near the city of Mexico, between the troops of Pitezin and Torres and those of the Government, in which the former were entirely routed, with the loss of eleven killed and wounded. The garrison of Tampico has been reinforced by a battalion of troops."

We see mention throughout of SANTA ANNA or his personal movements, except that he left for Vera Cruz on the 8th, in company with Generals ALMONTE and REJON; nor do we find any mention of the vomito said to be raging in the Castle at Vera Cruz; and the only notice of the Castle is, that a newly invented telegraph had been placed on it."

President PAREDES issued a decree on the 25th of July, in conformity with a resolution of the Congress, one item of which directed the issue of letters of marque against the commerce of the United States."

Another decree had been issued, opening the following ports to foreign commerce during the continuance of the blockade: Alvarado, Tuxpan, Guatacoalco, Soto la Marina, and Tecolula on the Gulf, and Manzanillo on the Pacific."

FROM THE DELIADO DEL SOBERANO.

MEXICO, JULY 21.—Two brigades, completely equipped, have already left this capital for San Luis Potosi, and in a short time the Provisional President (Paredes) will depart with the remainder of the army of reserve."

In the equipment of those forces, including horses, clothing, trains, and munitions, more than \$200,000 has been expended within these last few months, all which has been collected and paid, so that nothing of any importance remains due. Moreover, the treasury of the army has received considerable sums in cash and in orders on the capitals of the interior Departments, which have been successfully negotiated. In this way subsistence has been provided for the army for a long time to come, which is to render them in San Luis Potosi to the number of ten thousand men. This force, with the addition of the troops in the North, will make quite a respectable army."

All necessary measures have been taken here to secure to the troops at Vera Cruz and Tampico the regular payment of their dues, and also that the corps now actively forming may be promptly paid."

In the midst of these attentions the public officers as yet receive their salaries punctually, although reduced in amount, by reason of circumstances in which the Republic is placed. The Government has secured the means of defraying the ordinary expenses of Government during all the present year, and also for the extraordinary expenses of the war, without burdening the people with new contributions, or the Treasury with new loans."

Thus the nation will see that the Government had not made use of the extraordinary powers conferred upon it by Congress for providing means to carry on the war. Our untutored invaders, who, in the delirium of their ambition, have proclaimed that our want of resources would make us slaves without a conflict, will find that the Mexican nation has great resources in the interior, and that they will be sufficient in any event; for the administrative order and moral power of the Government increase them. The Government of the United States, with a little reflection, will perceive that the war which it waged against us is not to be terminated by a conquest of our country, but by honorable propositions of peace."

Animated by patriotism, the Governors of Departments and the illustrious clergy of the Republic will nobly aid the Government with the resources it has asked of them; and there is no doubt but they will do so promptly and abundantly, and thus, following the example of morality and good government set by the Chief Magistrate, will co-operate, as might be expected from their civic virtues, that by economy the sacrifices of the nation may be less."

The problem that the Mexican Government can live upon its interior resources and sustain the war, even should they be continued five years, is now solved. And it is also seen that at the same time it has been able to decree the payment of its creditors. The last arrangement of the debt, which is a proof of the good faith and probity of the Government, indemnifies them fully for the sacrifices which they made during the short period of suspension, necessary only for the moment."

FROM EL MONITOR BULICANO OF JULY 21.

The pretensions of the United States, are they not extremely moderate? They only require the Rio Grande for a boundary, from its source to its mouth, two thousand miles in length, the payment of the old debt; the expenses of the present war, amounting already to forty or fifty millions of dollars, and the California. What moderation! We will see whether they will be able to obtain it. It is believed that they (the United States) will repeat what they have undertaken; they did not expect the Mexicans would resist, and they confided in the Santa Anna party for friends; they mistake themselves; they will find in them their bitterest enemies. On account of their trifling victories they are exalted and vainglorious; they may be afraid of the Mexican soldiers, and only dread the prospect of rising on mass to defend their religion and customs. They want to appoint Bishop HOWES to make known to our Archbishop that they are not desirous to interfere with our religion, but our very wise and worthy Archbishop will not listen to their solicitude."

The New Orleans Picayune announces the departure from that city of Col. CURCHILL, Inspector General of the U. S. Army, for Texas, and then adds:

"This indefatigable and veteran officer has, within the last six months, travelled over twelve thousand miles, inspected all spring all the troops in Texas, the posts and armaments on and near the Gulf of Mexico and in Florida, mustered into service all the volunteers in Indiana and Illinois, and now goes to join Gen. Wool as chief of his staff, on the march to Chihuahua, in Mexico. The good wishes and prayers of his numerous friends and the country attend him."

ARMY INTELLIGENCE—MIER TAKEN.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW ORLEANS PICTORIAL.

MIER, JULY 31.—Capt. VINTON's command entered this place this morning without the least show of opposition, the inhabitants thronging to the Plaza in crowds as the troops filed into it and stacked their arms in front of the house of the alcalde. It seemed to me as though there were men enough in the square to have beaten us off with nothing else save the loose stones lying about; yet not a hand was raised."

MIER is by far the most pleasant, cleanly, and well regulated place we have yet seen in this part of Mexico. It is built on a hill overlooking a clear running stream of the same name, three miles from the Rio Grande, and is said to contain 5,000 inhabitants, although I do not know where they stow them all. You may well recollect that it was in this place that the Texans, under Col. Fisher, were compelled to surrender, after they had killed their own number of Mexicans. The houses occupied by the Texans during the battle were pointed out, and still bear the marks of the desperate conflict."

I have stated that the number of the inhabitants is put down at 6,000; admitting that it is 4,000, it is still entered and taken possession of by 93 men only—85 regulars and 8 of McCulloch's rangers, armed a mounted guard. You could not serve any town in the United States in that way, and this place is a perfect fortification, from its position and the strength of the houses, which are of stone. Capt. Vinton's command occupies a large school-house in one corner of the Plaza, near the church—strong, and at the same time commodious and comfortable quarters. It is company B, of the 3d artillery, or "red-legged infantry," as it is now called, from the fact that the men are at this time serving as infantry while they wear the red or artillery stripe down their pantaloons. I give you a list of the officers, who are all in good health: Captain J. R. Vinton, Assistant Surgeon Prevot, Lieutenants S. Van Viet and F. J. Thomas."

The Camanches, who have committed many ravages in this vicinity of late, are said to have left for the mountains of Texas with their prisoners and plunder. Many of the women and children from the adjoining ranches, driven in by the Indians, are still here."

CAMARGO, AUGUST 2.—Camargo is now overrun with troops, the white tents of the soldiers covering acres and acres. The Rangers start to-morrow on a scout in the direction of Monterey, and bodies of regulars with array stores will probably soon follow. Every one is anxious to get away from this place, to move any where. You may think in New Orleans that you know something about hot weather and mosquitoes. You "don't know nothing." Some fuss has been raised about the pack mules employed to transport Government supplies, but as a large number of wagons have reached this place, all difficulties will doubtless be obviated."

CAMARGO, AUGUST 3.—Troops still continue to pour in, several companies having arrived since I wrote yesterday. Gen. Worth has moved the camp to high and dry ground on the San Juan, a mile below Camargo, where the soldiers are far more comfortable. How Napoleon used to dispose of his tremendous armies is a mystery to me. Huddled as close or closer than comfort will allow, even eight or ten thousand men here take up a wilderness of space."

Captain Gillespie's rangers remain in camp here, while McCulloch's are off this morning in the direction, as is supposed, of Monterey, scouring the country as far at least as China, and possibly farther. Reports that large parties of armed men have been seen in that direction, among other companies that of Seguin, have reached this place. The Rangers will find them if they are to be found."

We have no further accounts of the ravages of the Camanches in the neighborhood of Mier or Guerrero. No American troops have started for the latter place, and I do not know that it is the intention of the commanding officer to dispatch any; but he has authorized the authorities to enlist an armed company of mounted men for home protection."

IMPORTANT MOVE OF TROOPS.—The "Delta" has the following extract of a letter, dated at Matamoros, August 6:

"Hay's regiment cannot leave here for two or three days. This expedition is more than an ordinary ranging party. They are being equipped with tents—something unusual; all the horses have to be shod, and a paymaster, I learn, goes along. All the prominent men who are here from the United States or Texas, accompany it. Look out for squalls; do not be surprised, if the water don't prevent, if you hear of them having possession of Tampico, and of the mass of the volunteers being shipped that way, and marched from that point through the country."

GEN. GAINES.—The Norfolk Beacon of Thursday says:

"It is understood that the finding of the late Court of Inquiry at Fortress Monroe was favorable to Gen. Gaines. It is rumored, however, that the proceedings are to be quashed, owing to some flaw discovered at Headquarters, and that the Secretary of War contemplates ordering a new Court of Inquiry."

PRESIDENCY OF YALE COLLEGE.—The Hon. President DAY, of Yale College, sent in his resignation on Tuesday last, accompanied by a feeling address. On Wednesday the corporation supplied the vacancy by electing Professor WOOLSEY."

The chair of the Clark Professorship of Moral Philosophy, &c. has also been filled by the election of NOAH PORTER, Jr., of Springfield, Massachusetts. (Hartford Times.)

From a private letter, addressed to a gentleman in this city, we learn that ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS, Esq., of North Carolina, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Spain, arrived safe and well at Madrid on the 21st ultimo. Mr. Saunders had an interesting journey through England, France, and across the Pyrenees, and was, at the date of his letter, (22d July,) in daily expectation of having an audience for the purpose of delivering his credentials.—*Union.*

The Buffalo Advertiser states that the new and extensive iron-works of Messrs. Wilkeson, Wilkes & Co. went into operation last week. They are located at Poland, on the Mahoning river, in Ohio. The Advertiser says that this is the first American furnace in which pig-iron has been made with raw bituminous coal. This object was sought to be accomplished by Messrs. W. W. & Co., and they are entitled to the honor of being the only iron-masters in the United States who have conducted this oft-tried and important experiment to a successful result. The iron made by them by this process is fully equal to the best Scotch pig, being made from as good ore and a better quality of coal, and smelted in precisely the same manner. These works have been one year in construction, and are very extensive, being calculated to afford employment to two hundred men."

HARD TIMES.—The volunteers in the Army of Invasion complain bitterly at the exorbitant exactions of the States. One poor fellow, troubled in spirit, says: "It is pretty tough, I tell you—wages only seven dollars a month, whiskey from one to two dollars a gallon, and other necessities of life in the same proportion."

BANKS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—The general statement of the quarterly reports of the several banks of the State of New York show that since the last quarterly statement the loans and discounts have decreased nearly four millions of dollars; that the specie has increased \$501,685; the cash items decreased \$898,479, the amount due from banks \$653,257, circulation \$2,931,006, the individual deposits \$2,758,824, and the United States Government deposits \$1,377,982; while the amount due to banks is increased \$1,640,178, and to the canal fund \$79,387."

INTERESTING FROM CALIFORNIA.

FROM THE SPRINGFIELD (ILLINOIS) JOURNAL.

Dr. TOWN, of this city, has furnished us with a letter from his son, WILLIAM L. TOWN, who went out with the emigration to California in the spring of 1845, dated on the 17th of April, from which we make the following extracts:

The company to which he belonged reached Fort Hall, without interruption. At Fort Hall, and on the road there, Mr. Todd and others heard so many reports of the superior advantages of California over Oregon that some of his company, including himself, changed their destination to that country. Nor had he regretted this change, although he was not in love with California. He says:

"We left Fort Hall on the 9th of August, in company with ten wagons, and on the St. Mary's river we were joined by fifteen more. We went on smoothly until we reached the California mountains, which were about 300 miles from our destination. "There we met with 'tribulation.' In the extreme. You can form no idea, not can I give you any just description of the evils which beset us. From the time we left the lake on the north side of the mountains until we arrived at the lake on the top, it was one continued jumping from one rocky cliff to another. We would have to roll over this big rock, then cross it—then there was another—then a third—then a fourth—then a fifth—then a sixth—then a seventh—then an eighth—then a ninth—then a tenth—then an eleventh—then a twelfth—then a thirteenth—then a fourteenth—then a fifteenth—then a sixteenth—then a seventeenth—then an eighteenth—then a nineteenth—then a twentieth—then a twenty-first—then a twenty-second—then a twenty-third—then a twenty-fourth—then a twenty-fifth—then a twenty-sixth—then a twenty-seventh—then a twenty-eighth—then a twenty-ninth—then a thirtieth—then a thirty-first—then a thirty-second—then a thirty-third—then a thirty-fourth—then a thirty-fifth—then a thirty-sixth—then a thirty-seventh—then a thirty-eighth—then a thirty-ninth—then a fortieth—then a forty-first—then a